# The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO. 2181. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Permanent Organization Effected—President, Hoxie to Seymour.

### THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Squabbling between the New-York Delegations—Wood vs. Sickles.

Wood Delegates Excluded—Their Protest and Withdrawal.

Conclusion Proceedings before the Committee on Credentials.

### NO NOMINATIONS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The morning was occupied in issuing tickets to the hall reporters, and in private caucusing, mostly regarding organization.

The Convention met and found the reporters' gallery private. Considerable confusion was caused by the appearance, this morning, of a contestant for the seat of Mr. Purdy, of Madison, who was agreed on by the Committee on Credentials.

The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock at Wieting's Hall, and found that those having tickets were admitted.

Mr. Cagger called the Convention to order, and moved that Hon. Horatio Seymour be appointed permanent President by the Convention. [Cheers.]

Mr. Cagger, of Onondaga, moved to amend by naming the Hon. R. E. Lawrence, of Queens, for Temporary Chairman. [Cheers.]

The amendment being commended, the question was put and carried.

Mr. Cagger moved that Mr. Bagg, of Onondaga and Mr. Rapalje, of Tioga, be appointed tellers. Motion prevailed.

Mr. M. Tweed, of New-York, moved that all those whose seats are contested be omitted from the roll.

The roll was then called by the tellers to find what seats were contested, when the following were announced by two sets of Delegates: Albany, Third and Fourth Districts of Allegany, Second District of Orange, First District of Kings and New-York.

When the name of Seaman T. Fairchild was called Mr. Wadsworth declared himself a contestant, but at the request of the Secretary of State withdrew the same.

When the name of Gideon J. Tucker was called, Thos. Mahon, Ex-member of the Assembly, contested his seat.

The name of Horatio Seymour was received with great applause.

Mr. Van Santvoord moved the Convention now proceed to take the question on organization by Ayes and Noes, the contestants not to vote. Carried.

When the question was put by Mr. Cagger, the proposition to make Horatio Seymour President was received with loud cheers, and counter cheers were immediately given for Lawrence.

Isaac P. Teney, before the vote was announced, said if his seat was contested?

The Chair—It is.

Mr. Purdy—Then let me see the man. [Applause.] I want to see the man who would contest my seat [Laughter, and cries of "Show him up."]

Fernando Wood rose to speak.

Mr. Purdy—I have the floor and will now use it. Here are my credentials. I represent my district in New-York, and I desire to see the man who will contest my seat.

Cries of "Call the name," "call the name." "Let us see him."

The Chair called Mr. Simmons.

He did not answer. [Immense applause.]

Fernando Wood said the reason why Mr. Simmons was not here was, that he was alternate for James Brown, and had no ticket of admission.

The Chair—All delegates had tickets who applied for them.

Fernando Wood—Alternates of our Delegation have not been admitted. They are outside now, while strangers have been admitted on this floor.

Much excitement followed.

Mr. Purdy offered to read a letter from Mr. Simmons, and the Chair decided that no contestant appeared for the seat of Mr. Purdy. [Much applause.]

Gideon J. Tucker inquired for the contestant of his seat.

Daniel Mahon—He is here. [Cheers and laughter.]

No amendment was then declared lost by Ayes, 28; Nays, 64, amidst immense applause.

The original motion to make Horatio Seymour permanent President was then carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm, the Convention rising and cheering.

The Chair nominated Fernando Wood and John A. Green as a Committee to conduct Mr. Seymour to the Chair. Much applause followed.

Governor Seymour, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me. We are the representatives of a united and hopeful confidence, who have sent here to nominate a State ticket for their support the coming election, and who expect that our proceedings will be marked by such evidences of patriotism and unity of purpose as will not only inspire confidence of this State with confidence elsewhere, but will also give assurance to our friends throughout the Union that New-York has resumed its true position as a leading Democratic State. The gratification that I feel in being called upon to preside over your deliberations is increased when I contrast this Convention with those which assembled in this City a few days since. One represented a party based upon a hatred of a portion of our own countrymen; the other an organization founded upon proscription of those born in other lands. One set forth a philanthropic system made up of fraud, denunciation and sectional warfare; the other, with religious purposes which proposed to trample upon the primary principles of charity and forbearance without which religion is worthless. It was natural that these kindred bodies would melt into each other. Conference Committees announced that there were no differences of views to keep them apart; that they were actuated by a common hostility to the Democracy; and patriotic sentiments of that character. Fusion was prevented, not by division of principle, but by the divisions of the offices. When we meet the Democratic Party with these local and limited organizations, we have a right to be proud of our principles, which embraces our whole country in its affections, and includes all nationalities in its brotherhood. It is not necessary to waste any words upon that party which proposes to train men for the exercise of rights. We object to the Republican Party because it is unpatriotic, unjust and cowardly in its actions—unpatriotic, for its influence is forced to destroy the sentiments of paternal affection which were called into existence by the revolutionary struggle, and which have been so carefully guarded by all the good and great men of our country. It has excited more hostility in many minds against our brethren of the South than they have against the enemies of the country. It interferes with the domestic affairs of the habits, customs and institutions of the people of one portion of our country. Worse, far in its discussions of the Slavery question it has withheld from the public mind the history of that institution the fact that the people of the North were most active in bringing it to the country; that the votes of Massachusetts and other Northern States prolonged the Slave trade, and the same States opposed, and still oppose the policy of immigration from Europe which has always been favored by the South. While the Republicans have been the instruments of political power, the most strenuous efforts are being made to excite the sympathies of the world about human suffering in other States. Nothing is said to the condition of the negro race, but unfounded attacks are made upon others, while the negro is dying out in New-York from neglect and under the influence of popular prejudice. Our census returns show their numbers diminished since sectional excitement has drawn the attention of our people from their duties of charity and sympathy to the subject of slavery. Those are more free negroes in the Slave States of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky than in New-York or all New-England, though they have every facility for coming here, in order to keep away from that philanthropy which deals in abuse and detraction and not in acts of charity and kindness. There are more free negroes who avoid the States controlled by Republicans because they are slaves who evade their masters. The party of the Republican Party is not only unpatriotic and unjust, but it is marked with cowardice. An abolitionist leader has said on the floor of the House, that "in the beginning there were twelve Free and only one Free State—twenty-four Senators of the Slave States, and only two of the Free. A majority of the Senators and Representatives were from the Free States. At the outset of our Government the Slave States had fifty-seven Representatives and the Free but eight. Now the latter have one hundred and forty-four, while the Slave States have only sixty," and he adds "These changes have happened in a period during which the Slave States have almost uninterrupted exercised paramount influence in the Government." and he might have added, that those who compose the Republican Party, while the South were powerful, had no conscientious scruples in supporting slaveholders for office, and in cooperating with them. Politically, their consciences seem to have been carefully graduated to their census returns. *As the North has gained power under the patriotic* policy of the Government, pursued during this period, when, according to the Senator, "the South has exercised paramount influence," those who have opposed that policy thus beneficial to us have not hesitated to excite the growing power of the North against those who have thus patriotically contributed to our progress. While the Republicans point out exultingly our increasing strength in the General Government, it is not to appeal to the magnanimity and patriotism of our people to receive it with justice and honor, but with a stern mockery they declare that they are combating against the assaults of those who have gained it—gaining it, too, while it is said they control the action of our common Government. I contrast with pride the course of the Democratic Party in defending the rights of all sections of our country, with the policy of a party which finds cause for a sectional organization in disparity of political power; and it is a just cause for patriotic congratulation that the present Chief Magistrate of our country has boldly and nobly upheld the rights of the several States of this Confederacy without regard to the measure of their representative strength, uninfluenced by considerations growing out of the destruction of political power based upon such returning causes.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you belong to a party whose patriotism is ample enough to embrace the whole of our broad land, and whose liberal and comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creed and welcome to our shores those from every nation, who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions and a home upon our rich and fertile fields.

Mr. Patterson, of Madison, moved the appointment of the following Secretaries: R. H. Cushing, Levi S. Fuller, Luke Smith, and G. C. Walker. Carried.

Mr. J. B. Skinner, of Wyoming, moved that the Chair select one Vice-President from each Judicial District. Carried.

Mr. T. Miller, of Columbia, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District, to decide the contested seats from Albany County, and a similar Committee to decide all other contested seats.

Mr. Ferry, of Courtlandt, moved that one half of each delegation from New-York City be received as delegates, and that the two delegations be requested to select half each. In offering the resolution he said he came here in the spirit of harmony and union to carry it out. He had heard talk of union, but he wanted action. He came from a rural district, and did not want to decide on the regularity of their organization.

Daniel E. Sickles raised the point of order that the amendment was not germain to the original resolution.

Mr. Van Santvoord raised the point of order that contestants had no right to be heard on the floor.

The Chair decided the point of order taken by Mr. Sickles not well taken.

Mr. Sickles then moved that the amendment be referred to the Committee to be appointed on contested seats.

Mr. VanSantvoord then renewed his point of order.

The Chair felt embarrassed at this point. A contestant had been named to conduct him to the Chair, and all had been admitted to the floor and recognized in the proceedings. He hoped, however, that the contestants would suffer the debate to be conducted by delegates whose seats were not contested.

Mr. Sickles then withdrew his motion, in order that it might be offered by Mr. Purdy, the only Delegate from New-York whose seat is not contested.

Fernando Wood rose to speak, but was called to order.

The Chair said he might as well, to prevent confusion and misunderstanding, now decide that, in strict Parliamentary rule, no Delegate whose seat was contested should be recognized as addressing the Convention.

Mr. Purdy renewed the motion of Mr. Sickles.

Fernando Wood again rose to speak, but was called to order by Dan. E. Sickles.

The Chair said the best way was to let the gentleman from New-York explain what he had to say. He was not willing on the whole, or desirous of enforcing the proper rules, to deprive any man from making such inquiries as were necessary to enable him to ascertain his rights.

Mr. Sickles—The gentleman is out of order, according to the decision of the Chair.

The Chair—The gentleman from New-York (Sickles) is himself open to the very objection he is now urging.

Mr. Wood said that he had only to remark that it was scarcely fair to suffer one side to enter into an argument, and say all he had to say, and apply the ruling only to the other side.

Mr. J. B. Skinner, of Wyoming, sustained the original resolution.

Mr. Van Santvoord, of Rensselaer, upheld the amendment.

Mr. Fairchild, of Madison, thought there should be no difference made between the case of New-York and the other contested districts. The amendment should not be passed, because no resolution for a compromise should be submitted to the Committee that had not been passed on by the Convention.

Mr. Miller, of Columbia, urged the propriety of settling this question of regularity now. Compromises had been made on three former occasions, and still the difficulty recurred. He favored the original motion.

Mr. Van Santvoord replied that he believed that the gentleman from Columbia knew well enough the impossibility of finally settling this question of regularity now. Such disputes could not be settled here. He called the attention of the last speaker to the difficulties in Columbia County which grew out of the time when he (Van Santvoord) supported Cass, and the gentleman from Columbia supported Van Buren.

Mr. Miller replied, hinting incidentally that since the union of the Democracy, they had been united in Columbia County, and that neither of them had belonged to any other organization, not even the Know-Nothings.

Cries of "Oh! Oh!" "There's a screw loose."

Mr. Miller continued to argue in favor of finally settling this question, in order to prevent future divisions and double organizations.

Mr. Van Santvoord, with some excitement, denied that he had ever belonged to the American Party. He had never been inside of a Know-Nothing lodge, and had never been indorsed or supported by that Party. [Cries of "Order."]

Mr. Fairchild called the attention of the Convention to the position it now occupied. The roll had been called, and in certain districts two sets of delegates had claimed seats. It was urged that New-York should be divided, and half of each side admitted. If this rule prevailed in New-York, it was good for all other places, and should it form a precedent, how easy would it be for every delegation to be contested, and thus half a representation claimed from every district in the State. Those who desired regularity would never approve such a course. It was insuring perpetual confusion in the Conventions. It was right to suppose that every contestant came here with what he believed was fair and solid grounds to found his claim upon. He could have no objection, therefore, to have that claim decided on its merits. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The question being on Mr. Purdy's amendment, it was adopted by 64 against 28.

Fernando Wood called for the calling of the ab sentees.

Mr. Hart, of New-York, called him to order.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4 o'clock.

The Chair announced the following Vice-Presidents: E. F. Purdy, D. E. Allen, G. Van Santvoord, John Willard, H. Greer, Jr., Anthony Freer, L. A. Ward and Eli Cook.

Mr. Purdy asked that the name of the Vice-President from New-York might be omitted until after the contested seats were decided, and that then they might choose whoever they thought proper. [Applause.]

Mr. Purdy further requested that his name might be omitted from any Committee on contested seats. In regard to that from New-York, his mind was fully made up, and he thought it proper that he should not act as a Committee-man at all, until the entire delegation was full.

The Chair named the following as the Committees on Contested Seats:

*On the Second District of Monroe*—Messrs. Barto, Chamberlain, Goodyear, H. B. Smith, Nelson, Carter, Pierrepont and Stevens.

*On New-York*—Messrs. Fairchild, of Madison; Beach, of Onondaga; Haight, of Westchester; Cushman, of Montgomery; Foster, of Wayne; Cook, of Erie, and Broadhead, of Sullivan.

*On Kings County*—Messrs. Miller, of Columbia; Bogart, of Rockland; Paddock, of St. Lawrence; C. F. D. Jones, of Oneida; McDonald, of Chemung; Flower, of Wayne; Cole, of Orleans.

*On Albany*—Messrs. John Willard, J. B. Skinner, G. B. Miller, M. Y. Tilden, A. C. Beach, R. R. Steele, E. Kernen.

*On Allegany*—Messrs. Pardick, Burdick, McCune, Hoyle, West, Fulton and Hascall.

*On Chemango*—Messrs L. Smith, D. B. Allen, H. Crandall, P. W. Plants, C. D. Teller, D. S. Peters, R. Dunlap.

Dixon De Wolf declined to serve, and Mr. Beach, of Onondaga, was named in his place.

Eli Cook, of Erie, and Mr. Beach, of Onondaga, also declined to serve.

The Chair said it was a delicate matter to select the Committees for this painful business, and he hoped the members would not decline.

The requests were then withdrawn.

A motion was made to direct each Judicial Delegation to appoint two members of the General State Committee.

Motion tabled on the motion of Elijah Purdy.

Mr. J. B. Skinner moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each Judicial District on resolutions. Carried.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ P. M.

The Chair announced that the first business would be the reports of the Committees on Contested Seats.

Fernando Wood rose and said:

Mr. Chairman: I rise to a question of privilege. In behalf of the Delegates from New-York I desire to present a protest against the action of this Convention. After reading which I and the gentlemen elected with me as Delegates desire to retire from all further participation in the proceedings of this Convention. [Mingled cheers and hisses.]

Mr. Fields, of New-York, said that, under the ruling of the Chair, to-day, the gentleman had no right to address the Convention. A Committee had been appointed to consider the facts in this contest, and that was the proper place for the gentleman to protest. The Committee should be permitted to report, and when it had been heard what they had to say, the protest would be in order. He protested against this mode of forestalling the action of the Committee.

The Chair said it was properly a matter of privilege to ask leave to read such a paper as the one alluded to. It was for the Convention to say at what time it should be presented.

Mr. Wood said that he was not surprised, but was agrieved to find opposition of this kind come from a gentleman claiming a seat in this Convention from New-York. The object was to relieve this Convention from any delusion in the New-York matter.

Mr. Purdy objected to the reception of the paper before the report of the Committee had been received. If the Chair should receive the communication, then he would move to lay it on the table until the report of the Committee had been received.

The Chair said he had decided only that such a paper ought to be received as a question of privilege. The Convention was to be the judge of its own time for receiving such a paper, and of the manner of disposing of it.

Mr. Howell, of Suffolk, urged the reception and reading of the paper.

The Chair again said that he had decided only to receive the report. The Convention would decide what disposal to make of it.

Mr. Mandeville, of Ontario, moved that the pape be read.

Mr. Purdy moved to lay the paper on the table until the report of the Committee had been received

Mr. Wood—Do I understand that the paper was to be received?

The Chair—It is.

Mr. Wood—Then, Sir, I will relieve the Convention of any further discussion. It is in the possession of the Convention, and can be read, or not, as the Convention pleases. We now, Sir, withdraw from any further action with this Convention.

Mr. Wood, and the remaining 31 ten delegates, representing the Anti-Tammany organization, then withdrew from the Convention amidst a storm of hisses on one side, and loud cheers on the other.

The various papers were their withdrawn, and the paper laid on the table.

The Hon. J. Willard reported on the Albany cases in favor of admitting Peter Gagger in the Second District, and Patrick Grattan in the Fourth District. Report accepted by 64 to 29.

Mr. L. D. Smith, of Oswego, reported N. B. Mead entitled to a seat in the Second District of Chenango. Report accepted.

Mr. Barto, of Tompkins, reported in favor of admitting Wm. Mudgett, Jr., to the seat in the Second District of Monroe. Adopted.

Mr. Fairchild, of Madison, reported on the New-York cases, as follows: "That immediately after the recess of the Convention this afternoon, the Committee publicly announced in the hall of the Convention that the Committee would meet forthwith at room No. 18 Voorhees House, to hear the parties upon the matter referred to; that the Committee assembled accordingly, and, being duly organized, resolved to hear two persons on behalf of each of the opposing delegations.

Messrs. Thomas C. Fields and Isaac V. Fowler appeared on the behalf of the delegates representing the Tammany Hall organization. After waiting some time, no one appearing on behalf of the contestants, the Committee directed the Chairman to send a written notice to Mr. Fernando Wood, informing him that the Committee had met and were ready to hear two persons in behalf of himself and associates composing the Anti-Tammany Hall delegation. A letter was immediately sent by the hands of one of your Committee, and delivered by him at the apartments of Mr. Wood, in the Voorhees House, to a gentleman who handed it to Mr. Wood. The Committee waited a further period for some one to appear on the part of the contestants, but no one presenting himself, the Committee sent another note of a similar purport to Mr. Wood or any member of the Anti-Tammany Hall delegation, which was delivered to Mr. Hamilton one of the delegation, who read it, and stated that it he would immediately deliver to Mr. Wood. Your Committee, after these several oral and written communications, waited until 7 o'clock, but no one appearing on behalf of the contestants, proceeded to hear Mr. Fields on the part of the Tammany Hall delegation. The credentials of the gentlemen show they were duly elected by the Democracy of the respective Assembly Districts which they represent in pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, and in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, of which Isaac V. Fowler is Chairman *pro tem.* It further appears that the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the only one having a recognized and established existence; that it has existed for many years, and has been duly uniformly acknowledged by the Democratic State Conventions; that the present General Committee is the indisputed successor of the Committee of 1857, which was formed upon the basis of the compromise made of similar conflicting claims by the last State Convtention when there were two rival Committees in Tammany Hall, each claiming regularity under the Tammany Hall organization. It is therefore the unanimous report of your Committee that the following named gentlemen are the duly elected Delegates from the Sixteenth Assembly District, embraced within the City and County of New-York, in which there are contested seats, and that said Delegates are rightfully entitled to seats in this Convention."

After the reading of the report Mr. Van Santvoord said that as the delegation had withdrawn, the report was not now in order, and he moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Purdy would like to know when it would be in order.

Ira Barnes called for the reading of the protest, when a warm desultory conversation ensued.

The Chair decided that it was the right of any member to call for the reading of any paper, and if any gentleman desired it should not be read, it would be in order to lay it on the table.

Mr. Purdy moved to lay the protest on the table. The ayes and nays were ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was carried by 42 to 41.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to. [Applause.]

On motion of Pierre Cagger the Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

The following is the protest of Fernando Wood and the Anti-Tammany delegates:

"They protest against the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Secretary of the State Central Committee, in assuming to be temporary Chairman of the Convention, and even in deciding upon contested seats, while no member of the Convention himself, his seat being contested by a better Democrat. They protest against the unprecedented conduct of the same person in moving a permanent organization of the Convention, while nearly thirty seats were contested, who were thus deprived of a voice in the selection of their Chairman, among whom we were. They protest against the action of the Chair in denying either of them to be heard upon the floor, while giving to persons who contested their seats the right to speak and make motions. They protest against the partial and one-sided manner in which he appointed the Committee to adjudge our cases, he having given us but one friendly member on a Committee composed of eight persons; and, finally, they protest against the exclusion of their alternates from the floor of the Convention, while others not pretending to be directly or indirectly the representatives of any constituency have been admitted. Now, therefore, being satisfied that we are and have been deprived of any opportunity to have the question of our organization in the City of New-York fairly adjusted and determined, and that our cases have been predetermined and prejudged against us. In justice to those we represent we refuse to submit to the investigation of a packed Committee or to the decision of this Convention, and hereby withdraw therefrom. We shall return to that noble and invincible Democratic constituency we represent and render to it an account of our stewardship.

### The New-York Case Before the Committee.

The Committee on the New-York seats met in a room at the Voorhies House, and organized with Mr. Fairchild as President, and adopted a resolution that two of each side appear to present the cases.

The Tammany Organization selected Isaac V. Fowler and Thomas C. Fields.

The Tammany Delegation then immediately appeared, by counsel, before the Committee, and presented their credentials, with the exception of the contestant of the seat of Gideon J. Tucker.

The Chairman of the Committee addressed a note to Fernando Wood, informing him that the Committee were in session, and awaited the attendance of the Anti-Tammany Delegates. The note was taken by Mr. Hagger, one of the Committee, to Mr. Wood's room. Mr. Haines reported that he had delivered a note to a gentleman, who handed it to another who he believed to be Mr. Wood.

After waiting one hour, the following note was addressed to the Anti-Tammany Delegates by the Chairman.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

*Hon. Fernando Wood and the other Anti-Tammany delegates:*

Gentlemen: The Committee of the Democratic State Convention upon the contested seats from the City and County of New-York is now in session, at room No. 18 Voorhees House, ready to hear whatever may be said on the question. The Committee has determined to hear two persons upon each side.

Respectfully yours,
S. T. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

This letter was handed to one of the Anti-Tammany delegates, who read it and returned word he had no answer to give.

The Committee waited another half hour, when Mr. Thomas C. Fields addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee: Mr. Fowler and myself were selected to present the case before you. We remained here an hour and forty minutes waiting for the attendance of those who contest our seats. They have failed to appear, though we have used every exertion to get them here. Your Committee have sent two notes to the Anti-Tammany delegation to which no reply has been received. The characteristic conduct of these gentlemen cannot but be regarded as greatly discourteous to this Committee, who certainly cannot be expected to wait any longer. We, in the City of New-York, can understand full well why Mr. Wood and his friends have not presented their case here. They have no case on record. Mr. Wood was himself a member of our organization. It suited him and he was friendly to it so long as he could control it, but when he found he could do so no longer, he became the enemy of the organization. Notwithstanding that he was present and took part in the General Committee's action on September 2d, and when he was charged in the Committee with the design and intention to follow the dictates of his feelings and oppose the organization of Tammany Hall, he said emphatically and with hypocritical earnestness that he recognized no organization but that of Tammany Hall. But to day we find this same gentleman, after submitting his own claims, and the claims of his friends, to an election under that organization, controlling, after defeat, the seats of the regular Democrats, and adopting a course that must, if persevered in, destroy the union of the party. As to the regularity of the Tammany Delegates, there can be no question, and we submit to the Convention our claims to admission into its body, with the desire that this question of regularity shall be settled now and forever. We are the representatives of the only Democratic organization in New-York having any claim to regularity. For the consideration of this Committee, and in order that the Committee may sustain itself fully, if when we take, as we must, a judgment by default, it assigns the seats to us, I beg to present a brief history of the Tammany organization, as set forth in an official report after seven months consideration, and adopted by a vote of 77 to 44. The incidents in the general history of the General Committee which are valuable at the present time by reason of the experience they give, and also of the binding force of their results may be very briefly stated. At the commencement of the year 1857 two rival bodies claimed to be the Democratic Republican General Committee of this City and entitled to the occupancy of Tammany Hall. The matter was presented for the action of the Grand Council of the Tammany Society, which decided that neither of the two had a clear and exclusive right, and proposed to settle the matter by the election of a new Committee under the joint direction of the two contesting Committees and of the Grand Council. This proposition, which was adopted in the Grand Council by a vote of 7 to 6, was rejected by one of the two Committees. A plan was then proposed by the Hon. John Kelly for the formation of a convention to consist of five members from each Ward, two to be appointed by each of the delegations from the Ward to the two Committees, and the fifth by the Grand Council the Convention to act as a General Committee until the 1st of July, and meanwhile to mature a plan for the organization of the party and for the election of a new General Committee which was to be the sole organization. This plan was unanimously adopted by the Council, and the members of the Convention were appointed accordingly by the action of the several delegations to the two Committees and of the Council. The Convention thus formed, met, organized and adopted a plan for the organization of the Democratic Party in this City, installed a new General Committee and adjourned within the period limited for its existence. The plan of organization consisted of Democratic associations to be formed in the several Wards as the constituted bodies under regulations which it was claimed allowed the participation of every undoubted Democrat, while efficient safeguards were provided against illegal voting and other faults. One of the two previous Committees refused to submit to the action of the Convention, and contested the authority of the new General Committee organized under that action. Each Committee issued a call for the election of Delegates to the State Convention of the 1857 and two contesting delegations were accordingly chosen. The State Convention evaded the settlement of the matter by admitting half of each delegation. Subsequently the two Committees adjourned *sine die*, having first organized a new Committee composed in equal parts from the two previous Committees, and presided over alternately by their two chairmen. An exclusive and undisputed General Committee was thus at last formed by which a plan was adopted for the selection of the nominating Conventions of last Fall, and of a General Committee for the present year. The nominations made under that plan received the enthusiastic support of the Democracy of the City, to an extent that was best manifested in the fact that, with the exception of a single nominee, to whose election there was an opposition never before equaled in this city in extent and power, every candidate in the city and county and the Senate and Assembly Districts was elected. The present General Committee is the undisputed successor of that General Committee whose action was so beneficial to the Democratic Party, and so efficiently sustained by its votes at the general and charter elections. These facts cannot be questioned on any side. Thus, Sir, in this official statement is presented the claim to the regularity of these delegates. Mr. Wood, who is the head of the Opposition delegates, took part in every action embraced in what has just been heard. Under these considerations, we ask you to report to this Convention, admitting the Tammany delegates as the only regular delegates representing the City of New-York.

Mr. I. Fowler then stated that Mr. Mehan, who contested the seat of Gideon J. Tucker, did so only on principle; and as Mr. Tucker held a certificate under the Tammany organization, if he was admitted on that, Mr. Mehan's claims would be withdrawn.

Mr. Broadhead then moved that the delegation elected under the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee, at Tammany Hall, including Mr. Tucker, be admitted as the regularly elected delegates from New-York, which was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

### From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A dispatch from Independence, 12th, says that the New-Mexican mails, dated 23d ult., had arrived. Captain McLean, who reached Santo Fé on the 20th, reported that there was no doubt that a battle had been fought between the command of Major Brooks and the Navajo Indians. The Indians have hitherto declared that they would not fight, and in case of their refusal to give up the murderer of Major Brooks' negro, he intended burning and destroying their wheat and corn fields, which, if done, would doubtless cause a collision between them and the troops. The Indians have offered Major Brooks several thousand sheep and one thousand ponies to indemnify him for the loss of his negro. The Santa Fé *Gazette*, in a long article, attempts to justify the Indians and their conduct.

Colonel Sumner's command was passed at Walnut Creek, moving slowly. There were no Indians seen on the plains. The grass was still good.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Approval of the Course of Mr. Forsyth—The Treaty with China—The Mexican Protectorate—The Kansas Land Sales, &c.

Special *Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

*I ascertain that the Government here approves* entirely of the course of Mr. Forsyth, in delaying his departure from Mexico on account of the yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

Dispatches from Mr. Mason at Paris speak flatteringly of our treaty with China. It is similar in all respects to the treaties concluded with France and England.

The Secretary of War has dispatched Mr. W. B. Lee to West Point with the two stands of colors taken from the British at Yorktown; also, the flag carried by our victorious troops at the taking of Mexico They were considered unsafe here, owing to the Department not being fire-proof.

Letters received from General Houston announce his intention to press his Mexican Protectorate resolutions upon Congress next Winter.

The Hon. Wade Hampton and lady, of South Carolina, are stopping at the National. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The President has ordered the further postponement of the Kansas land sales till July next. The reason for this is stated to be the financial pressure in the country, and the consequent inability of settlers to prove up and pay for the preemption by the time fixed by the proclamation ordering the sales in November. The lands comprise three millions of acres.

The President has ordered the new Land Office about to be established in New-Mexico to be located at Santa Fé.

General Harney to-day received final orders, before leaving for the new military district of Oregon.

Lord Napier left to-day for the North.

### Maine Election.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

One hundred and ninety-one towns give Morrill 27,223, Opposition 30,606, which indicates a Republican majority in the State of nearly 10,000.

Ezra B. French, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Third District by 38 majority, with one plantation to hear from, which will increase it prob ably to 40.

Fossen, Republican, is undoubtedly elected in the Sixth District, although the plantations of Van Buren, Madwaska and Hancock, in Aroostook County, give Bradbury, Democrat, 908 majority, which shows again for Bradbury in Aroostook, but not enough to secure his election. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican.

### Fire in the Baltimore Custom-House.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A serious fire occurred in the Baltimore Custom-House before daylight this morning. It caught accidentally from a lamp in the Messenger's room, which room was burnt out; as were several other offices, with some valuable statistical records of the exports and imports of the port. The damage to the building is considerable, and the total loss is estimated at $40,000.

### The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Prominent gentlemen from the West fully corroborate the previous statements relative to the existence of rich gold diggings in the region of Pike's Peak. A company of a hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday last, and other companies are being formed in nearly all the towns in the Territory, and along the Missouri River. Isaac Eaton of the Kansas Stage Company, arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of buying mules, and making the necessary arrangements to extend the stage line from Fort Riley to Pike's Peak.

### The St. Louis Steam Fire Department.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The first anniversary of the Steam Fire Department was celebrated, yesterday, by a grand parade of all the engines, seven in number, and a trial exhibition of each engine. The average time of raising steam was about six minutes, and the average distance thrown through a hundred feet of hose, with an inch and a quarter nozzle, was 230 feet. With the exception of one, these engines are all of Latta's patent, and of the same class. The whole affair was very creditable, both to the Department and the city.

### Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Mayor reports three deaths here from yellow fever for the week ending Tuesday.

## THE GREAT NATIONAL HORSE-SHOW.

### Immense Crowd of Visitors—Distinguished Guests—Celebrated Horses—History of the Horse Fair—Absence of Jockeys, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1858.

The great National Show commenced this morning at Hampden Park, in a most brilliant manner, by a grand cavalcade of all the horses that have arrived, numbering between five and six hundred of all classes, and not an inferior animal among them all. It is said to be altogether the finest show that has been made since the exhibition was instituted five years since. Certainly I have never seen so magnificent a display of quadrupeds before. It would have set the blood of Rosa Bonheur in a glow if she could have seen the splendid sight, for it was not an easy matter for a mere novice in horseology, like me, to preserve my equine-imity as the splendid animals came rushing along the well-kept course of Hampden Park, with the morning light glinting off their sleek sides like electric sparks. It was enough to give one, what a Cockney acquaintance of mine calls a horse-ification of the heart. The exact number of animals in the cavalcade I have not heard named, but the half-mile course was entirely filled in its circuit, many of the horses being seven abreast. There were but three lady-riders among them. There should have been forty or fifty to give grace and picturesqueness to the scene. There was a want, too, of good costuming on the part of the male riders and drivers, who did not pay sufficient attention to the old adage, that birds of a feather should fly together. Fine horses should have fine riders. But the scene was exceedingly picturesque and animated, notwithstanding, and the great variety of colors in the carriages, and the badges worn by the managers and officers of the Show, all helped to make up a most beautiful picture. The morning, too, was exceedingly fine, and a good hard rain on Saturday had washed the trees thoroughly, and made the grass as green as an emerald. Hampden Park, in which the Show is held, is a most lovely spot, an inclosure of some sixty acres, on the left bank of the Connecticut, surrounded by a boulevard planted with young elms. A few years hence it will be unspeakably lovely.

The first day's show is but a prelude to the grand performances, which will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—the last being the day of the banquet, the premiums, flags and processions. The town is already crammed full of visitors, and strangers have to seek lodgings in the surrounding towns. Yet the *élite* of the visitors, the big-bugs that are expected, are not yet arrived. A whole bevy of Governors are expected in the train this evening—Governor King and staff, of New York; Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; Governor Bissell, of Illinois, and Governor Haile, of New-Hampshire. General Wool and staff are already here.

Among the New-Yorkers on the course I observe Mr. Howe, of New-York, with the flowing locks, and with the same beautiful black horses which he displayed in company with his sewing machines on the Cable celebration day in Broadway. On the grand stand was another New-Yorker, better known in Wall-street than at horse fairs, "Uncle David" Leavitt, who sported a flamboyant bunch of red and green ribbons on the breast of his sober black coat. There are a good many other New-Yorkers here, but as I am not sure that they are ambitious of having their names mentioned, I will not intrude upon their privacy. The people congregated here come from all parts of the Union, as do the horses, and a good many from Canada, and, when the great Horse Show shall have become a little more famous, it will be the nearest approach we have yet made in the New World to the Imperial games. Between the occasional dashes, and all sorts of equestrian performances, there are to be seen the finest horses in the land. But, amid all the fun and hilarity, there is not the slightest indication or approach to rowdyism.

There are not many names of the list of equine celebrities, this being intended to show to the rising generation what the sires of established mares and stallions have been. But among them are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ethan Allen, | Black Warrior, |
| Hiram Drew, | Blazing Star, |
| Young Columbus, | Fly Away, |
| George M. Patchen, | Omar Pasha, |
| Old Columbus, | Tremont, Jr., |
| Kitchen, (Extension,) | Maine Messenger, |
| Hard Rose, | Spirit of the Times, |
| Hard Times, | Stranger Horse, |
| Trotting Childers, | India Rubber, |
| Tom Carpenter, | Gladiator, Boy, |
| Richelieu, | Iron Monarch, |
| Old Rattler, | Wild Air, |
| Young Rattler, | Tom Howard, |
| Sultan, | Sontag, |
| Logan, | Pocahontas, |
| Lone Star, | Nakmeska, |
| Red Eye, | Lady Jane, |
| Anglo-Saxon, | Lady Bellaire, |
| Navigator, | Nellie, |
| Clifton, | Jenny, |
| Trident, | Molly, |
| Cleopatra, | Polly, |
| General, | Sam, |
| Young Sovereign, | Mrs. John Cricket. |
| Jupiter, | |

*Mrs. John Cricket* is probably the belle of the ground, but I have not had the pleasure of making her acquaintance.

One of the striking novelties of this great Horse Fair is the appearance of perfect respectability which pervades it, and the entire absence of disreputable riggers and the swell-mob generally. It was the boast of the founder of this great National Horse Show to prove that the improvement of horses did not necessitate, as in all other similar attempts, the deterioration of the men who engage in the business of rearing them. Noble horses, it was claimed, should have noble trainers. From a well-written and accurate history of the National Horse Show, in the Springfield *Republican*, I make a condensed résumé:

The first National Horse Show ever held in this country took place in this town, in October, 1845, and was the origin of the present institution. Jockeys and professional dealers had no hand in getting it up. A number of gentlemen assembled, with a project for bringing together the finest horses of the country, that they might receive awards for such points of constitution, character and training as are valuable and desirable in the business and the rational and legitimate pleasures of life. They succeeded, and for once the race course was taken out of the hands of jockeys and fast men, and devoted to the higher services of humanity. It was restored to the hands of gentlemen, and its object was accomplished, for it brought the development of horses into better associations, and the interest has received an impetus which is felt throughout the land.

The project of a national exhibition was proposed in May, 1853, to the Hampden Agricultural Society, by George M. Atwater, a citizen of Springfield. The Society appointed a Committee to consider the matter, consisting of Messrs. William Pynchon, G. M. Atwater, J. L. Bridge, Thomas J. Stewart and Henry Fuller, Jr., and this was the initiative of the movement. The Committee called a public meeting, only about two months before the exhibition was held. A guarantee fund was raised, and a Board of Managers chosen, of which George Dwight was President. The United States Agricultural Society was applied to to take the exhibition under its auspices, and become responsible for it to the country.

The exhibition commenced on the

# POLITICAL.

## Opposition Reelection Meeting in Philadelphia.

A Grand Ratification Meeting of opponents of the Administration was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. Queen Baxter presided.

Speeches were delivered by the Hon. E. Joy Morris, the Hon. Chas. D. Drake, the Hon. Hiram D. Moore, Mr. Morris received a great ovation, and was frequently applauded. Mayor Henry made a brief address, and was followed by Mr. Drake, who was received with great applause. He said:

"Fellow-citizens: We are assembled upon a most solemn occasion. Forty-five years ago this day our fathers met in this city, and declared upon the Declaration of Independence, and pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. [Cheers.] Those resolves must be preserved inviolate in our grateful remembrance of the deeds by which they were signed

AMUSEMENTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANKING.

CARPETINGS.

SHIRT STORE

PUBLIC MEETINGS

CARPETINGS

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

DANCING.

POLITICAL.

MARKET REPORTS

The Tribune yesterday ventured, in spouting a most lugubrious article upon the state of affairs at Staten Island, half shame in more than usual cheerfulness of disposition, and declared that on all ordinary occasions it took the most hopeful view possible of the position of public affairs. How far this is true is a matter which we leave its readers to decide; but we must say that it does not exhibit many traces of a sanguine temperament in its treatment of Gov. KING's proclamation. The public will be astonished to learn that the country has no longer half so much to fear from the "Slave power," or "excessive importation," or the neglect of agriculture, or Free-trade, as from a *coup d'état* by a wicked Chief Magistrate in command of the New-York State Militia. Organized riots, connived at by the officers of the law and headed by justices of the peace, are nothing; arson is nothing; the sack of hospitals is nothing; bold and red-handed defiance of the statute law by a whole county, threatens the State with no evil which a patriot cannot afford to despise. It is the Eighth, Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, commanded by General SANFORD, and composed of young gentlemen doing business in this City, which menace us with the destruction of our liberties.

If this view of the case be correct—if a bad, corrupt or ambitious man, who makes his way into the Gubernatorial chair, has only to issue his orders to cause the State Militia to aid him in ruling us by martial law, in setting the Courts at defiance, it is high time, not that the Staten Island rioters were allowed to have their own way, but that the militia were disbanded. If it be capable of lending itself to the base purposes of a public traitor, and aiding him in taking the law into his own hands when the public safety does not call for it, it is just as objectionable, and in fact more so than a standing army. We have been long in the habit of congratulating ourselves on the fact that our citizen soldiery served all the purposes of a permanent mercenary force, without exposing us to any of its dangers. But if the awful spectacle which the *Tribune* has witnessed from the Battery, of three dozen white tents on Staten Island, containing 300 citizens of New-York, armed in defence of hospitals and of order, be just as great a menace to freedom as 10,000 Russian Mujiks would be under GORTSCHAKOFF, the sooner we get rid of our civilian army the better. All the good they do us, as a safeguard against foreign invasion, is nothing compared to the risk we run from their unscrupulous, blind obedience to their own commanders. These gentlemanly, educated, intelligent clerks, and lawyers, and artists, born and educated for the most portion on American soil, pursuing their occupations peaceably like the rest of us, with wives and sisters living next door to us, proud of their country, and jealous of her liberties, may seem very sensible, peaceable men at a dinner table, or an evening party; but, says the *Tribune*, FERNANDO WOOD has only to become Governor to use them every one as his agents in establishing a despotism. If this be true, all we can say is that the *Tribune's* general hopefulness is utterly incomprehensible in our eyes. If we thought there was so large and influential a body of our fellow-citizens capable of being turned into traitors by any jail-bird whom Tammany Hall might place in the Governorship, we should lapse into the profoundest melancholy, and refuse to be comforted. We should feel that to take a hopeful view of anything in the country would be almost a crime as long as such an organization as the militia was in existence, and we should demand its disbandment with as much earnestness and emphasis as we should apply to the Metropolitan Police for protection against a threatened assault at the hands of Mr. MORRISSEY or the Benicia Boy. We think more highly of the *Tribune* than to suppose for a moment that, fearing the citizen soldiery as it does, the cheerfulness is not merely assumed, in order not to terrify the weak and ignorant; and that in the retirement of its sanctum, the mere contemplation of the political horizon does not cause it to wrap itself in sackcloth and place dust and ashes on its head.

We for our part confess—and we believe we have the *majority of thinking men on our side*—that we believe we have mainly to fear, not the bayonets of our sons and brothers, acting under the orders of the Governor, but the clubs and pistols, and firebrands of mobs, led on by reckless and designing knaves. There was more harm done to the best interests of society by the sack of the Quarantine buildings, with the applause of a whole county, and without the smallest opposition from policeman, magistrate, or soldier, than could be done by forty regiments of volunteers standing on guard round the beds of sick men and women. The tendencies of the times are not to exalt the executive at the expense of the community, but to prostrate the executive and the community both at the feet of the turbulent and unscrupulous. The Metropolitan Police bill was said by many patriots to be a fearful blow at municipal liberties; but it is not Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER who makes us tremble in our beds, but the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Forty-Acre Crowd." It is growing to be the fashion of the day to redress grievances not by petition and vote, but by gangs of armed rowdies. The *Tribune* sees no danger in their excesses, but the least straining of the law by the Governor on behalf of society and property is indignantly denounced as a measure directed against our freedom. It may possibly be true—though we confess we care very little whether it be or not—that the proclamation was not quite *en règle*, or was a little too tardy. But tardy or irregular, it was better than no proclamation at all. Better to send down armed citizens by a small breach of law to save public property from the torches of a mob, than to allow the mob itself, by a monstrous breach of law, to exult on the very scene of their crime, and snap their fingers in the face of society. If the law is to be violated, and liberty to be threatened by somebody, in heaven's name let it be by Governor KING and the Eighth Regiment, rather than by RAY TOMPKINS and his following of ragamuffins and outlaws.

The militia of Richmond County has, we admit, not been called out, and the "power" of Richmond County has not been summoned to attend the Sheriff for the maintenance of the peace. Possibly the steps which have been taken would have been a little more legal, if they had. But everybody who has watched what has taken place, must feel morally certain that both the County militia and the *posse comitatus*, sympathized with the rioters, and, far from dispersing or arresting them, would have let them have their own way. If with this conviction on his mind, Governor KING had called for their assistance, we think he would have been guilty of a grave error. He would have increased the chaos and confusion under which we labor at this moment—by adding to the painful spectacle of the destruction of a State hospital by an armed mob, the still more painful spectacle of connivance on the part of the organized forces of the County at the commission of a horrible crime. Our humiliation would then have been complete. For our part we thank him for not aggravating, by stupid obedience to forms, a scandal which our children's children will blush to remember.

## The Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Yesterday, at noon, the State Convention of the Democratic Party met at Syracuse. Mr. PETER CAGGER called the body to order, and, on his nomination, Ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR was chosen President—a preliminary Chairman being dispensed with. The Softs being largely in the majority, were able to fix everything in a way to suit themselves, and accordingly took a short cut to a permanent organization, having no desire to gratify the Hards by permitting a scramble for official positions in the Convention. Four Secretaries were chosen, and the Chair was authorized to appoint eight Vice-Presidents.

The war of the roses began, of course, upon the question of seats. It was ascertained that contests existed in six different counties, chief among which were New-York and Kings, each sending two full delegations, though E. F. PURDY got rid of his contestant by locking him out of the hall, so that he could not answer to his name when called. This masterly *coup d'état* left one seat out of the seventeen to which New-York is entitled uncontested. D. E. SICKLES led the Softs, or Tammany Hall Delegation, and FERNANDO WOOD the embattled column of Hards.

Mr. MILLER, a Soft delegate from Columbia, opened the ball by moving a Committee of eight on each County in which seats were contested. Mr. FAZER, Hard, of Cortlandt, moved that half of each New-York delegation be admitted, according to the precedent of former years. But the Softs resisted the proposition, knowing that they could do better.

After some severe sparring between SICKLES and WOOD, a motion by E. F. PURDY prevailed, to refer the half-and-half proposition to the Committee to be appointed—in other words, to kill it. So ended the last chance of the Hards. At this point a recess was had till 4 o'clock. When the Convention came together again, the Chair announced the Committees, six in number, on contested seats. Their names and other particulars will be found in the telegraphic columns of this morning's TIMES. After providing for a State Central Committee, and a Committee on Resolutions, another recess to 7 o'clock was taken. At the Evening Session the Committee on the New-York Contested Seats reported in favor of the entire Tammany delegation, and the report was adopted by the Convention, whereupon FERNANDO WOOD and his followers withdrew, under protest, and under a cloud.

In the course of to-day the nominations will, doubtless, be made, and all the business closed up, as the Softs have a strong working majority.

## New-York Post-Office.

*From the Journal of Commerce.*

"It is rumored that certain gentlemen have opened a negotiation with the Postmaster-General for the sale to the Government of the Broadway Theatre property, as a site for the New-York Post-Office, and have carried it nearly, but we believe not quite, to the point of consummation. It was by mere accident that the fact, if it be one, came to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who lost no time in communicating with the Postmaster-General, assuring him that such a location for the Post-Office would be exceedingly prejudicial to the great body of the merchants, and asking that, if the negotiation had not gone too far, he would defer further action until the Chamber of Commerce could be heard on the subject. The Chamber meets to-day, to take the matter into consideration. We understand that the Postmaster-General consented to postpone his decision until the Chamber should have opportunity to express its views.

"The Broadway Theatre property, we are informed, is 75 feet on Broadway, by a little over 200 feet deep, with an L, running out to Worth-street. It is flanked on both sides by deep and high stores, which cut off all light in those directions, leaving only the comparatively narrow front and rear, together with the L, open to the light—unless, indeed, that indispensable article in such an establishment should be obtained through the roof. The price, we understand, is a fraction over $200,000; and it is said that plans and specifications have been got up for an iron structure, which will bring the whole cost of building and ground within the limits of the appropriation made by Congress, viz., $500,000."

If the action of the Chamber of Commerce is the only bar to the purchase of the Broadway Theatre, the bargain may, we apprehend, be regarded as closed. It is perhaps a reflection upon the good sense of our citizens, but it is nevertheless true, that they have not acquired the habit of relying for their opinions upon that ancient and respectable body, profound as its deliberations unquestionably are, and especially exhaustive as are its rescripts touching the usury laws, and such other trifling restrictions upon the cupidity of money lenders. If the Postmaster-General has the slightest notion that the Chamber expresses the sentiments of the mercantile community of this City, to say nothing of the public at large, he will do well to familiarize himself with New-York, its men and interests, before he passes upon the present or any other question in which we are concerned.

With regard to the property now under consideration, there is certainly room for diversity of opinion. The TIMES has uniformly advocated the appropriation of the lower angle of the Park as a Post-Office site. We still believe that to be the most desirable point, and shall retain that conviction until the final location of the building elsewhere shall render our advocacy nugatory.

But as between the present site and that now contemplated upon Broadway, there is, we conceive, no room to hesitate. The one is aloof from the centre of business, the other would be as near the medial point as appears to be practical. The *Journal of Commerce*, by the adroit introduction of New-Jersey and Long Island as tributaries of our Post-Office, certainly succeeds in making out a case for Nassau-street. But Brooklyn and Jersey City have offices of their own, and are therefore independent of this City—a fact that of itself destroys the *Journal's* geometry, and removes its imaginary centre. The truth is, even if the mercantile interest is alone to be consulted in regard to the subject, there are more merchants north and west of the Broadway Theatre, than to the south and east of it; it is within the reach of more business men than the other. But there is a vast mob of people, property-owners, retired residents, traders, mechanics and laborers—men of all conditions and occupations, who outnumber the aggregate merchants of Broadway, and who all reside to the north of Worth-street, and would be accommodated by the removal of the Post-Office. We venture to suggest, the Chamber and the *Journal of Commerce* to the contrary, that this bulky majority of our citizens have claim to some trifling influence in the matter.

The lot on Broadway, the *Journal* stated, is smaller than that on Nassau. It is larger. The Church lot contains 20,250 square feet; the Theatre lot has 21,250. The price of the former exceeds by $20,000 the entire half-million to which the lot and building are restricted; while the latter, according to the *Journal*, can be bought, cleared, and a fire-proof building placed upon it for less than the appropriation. With regard to light, skylights and glass-floors will supply all that is required. If further room is needed, it can be had at half the price demanded for property on Cedar and Liberty streets. The front upon Broadway, we are told, is 75 feet, while upon Worth-street the front is 100 feet at least; thus affording ample access to the public, and every needed facility for receiving and despatching mails. In fact, there is every advantage in the proposed over the present site; and, if the question is narrowed to preserving the office where it is, or of removing it to the corner of Broadway and Worth, the public sense, we conjecture, will approve the removal.

At all events, it will be well for the Post-master-General to remember, that New-York has inhabitants who are not shipping merchants, bankers, and brokers, and whose sentiments are not represented by the Chamber of Commerce, or the Wall-street journal. If this unnoticed class be consulted, there can be no question as to his decision.

## North Atlantic Steamship Line.

The third departure of the Galway steamers from this port occurs to-day. The *Pacific*, escorted by an enthusiastic company of Irish gentlemen in their excursion boat, will leave the harbor, with a full complement of passengers and ample freight. The experiment of the Manchester speculator has succeeded. It is demonstrated that travelers will go and shippers will send by the way of Ireland; and that a far larger fleet of much larger steamers can find employment. It is a happy thing for Ireland to emerge from private life and figure in the high-road of the world; it is a good thing for Galway to ascend from a fishing village into a great commercial City; it is an ill thing for Liverpool, which, between Southampton and the Irish town, threatens to subside into a port of secondary consequence. But the paths of trade and travel are ever shifting, like the channels of Western rivers. The highway of to-day may to-morrow be grass-grown; the wilderness may become a thoroughfare. The future importance of Galway is now beyond question. The whole of Ireland will share in the better times.

Mr. JOHN O. LEVER, to whom the enterprise owes its existence, has thus far carried the project forward chiefly with his own means. But, in the development of the plan, no private fortune could hold out, and the business has, therefore, passed into the hands of a company, of which he remains the active manager, the "North Atlantic Steamship Company." The scheme of the corporation embraces these details:

The purchase or construction of ten first-class steamers to ply between Galway, Boston, Quebec and New-York.

The establishment of auxiliary coastwise lines for Ireland and England, with a line possibly for France, as feeders to the transatlantic vessels.

The institution of two thousand booking-offices in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, where passages may be secured, and letters of credit be procured or cashed.

The erect on of a pier or breakwater at Galway, rendering that harbor equal to any on the Atlantic coast.

In carrying out these plans, it is understood that the *Prince Albert*, the *Pacific*, the *Propeller* and the *Lady Eglinton* are to be removed from the main to the auxiliary department, giving place to the finest and largest vessels that money can obtain in the interval. It is highly probable the Collins steamers will be secured. *All the unemployed first-class steam* shipping of England will be overhauled, and any attaining the high standard of the Company will be put in requisition. Altogether, the enterprise assumes the largest proportions, throwing all previous operations of the sort into the shade; and, if the thunder be not all in the prologue, it may handsomely merit its title of the "Great North Atlantic Line."

It only remains for the British Government to do its part in the way of encouragement by giving some share of the mail transportation to these steamers. Under our own system they are already entitled to carry the mails in common with the other routes. The rest the public will do. Thousands of tourists who have hitherto omitted Ireland from their itinerary, because of its remoteness from the main road, will gladly avail themselves of a track that will carry them through its fields of splendid verdure, and under its matchless sky. Others will go that way in order to abridge their sea-voyage. Emigration from Ireland, with the small but important return tide, will of course take this route, and as for freight there appears to be no dearth of that. One enterprising islander is already shipping cargoes of whisky, the native poteen of Ireland, hither, demanding wheat in return. And by an easy transition from the spirituous to the spiritual, it is announced that a batch of missionary fathers from the All Hallows College are to be sent by a coming steamer, and similar shipments of zeal and piety are to be made periodically. The promise is certainly flattering; and if realized, those who shall remember the bold enterprise of the founder will confess the largest success to be more than merited.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Among the prominent old Democrats of Illinois is the Hon. STEPHEN DOUGLAS, formerly United States Senator. For some years he has been quiescent, but during the Summer he was named as the Administration candidate for the Senate against DOUGLAS. Yet as he did not shew himself, or mount the stump, a DOUGLAS editor took heart to say he was not a candidate. This was more than the veteran was willing to bear, and accordingly he wrote a sharp letter to the offending editor, demanding his authority, and contradicting his statement. The letter will be found in this morning's TIMES. It is somewhat too rhetorical for a prairie politician, but, as it alludes to DOUGLAS under the style of a "conspirator," it must be allowed to be sufficiently pointed. And it leaves no room to doubt its writer's willingness to succeed the conspirator in the Senate.

## QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Disgraceful Riot and Destruction of Property.

Hasty Trouble by the Conference Board of Health—New Accommodations Immediately Required for the Sick at the Marine Hospital.

Impromptu Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Castleton Board of Health, at a late meeting, adopted an ordinance, prohibiting the Quarantine authorities from burying those who had died of infectious diseases in the Hospital burying ground, which is located some two miles from the Quarantine, and to reach which the hearse has to pass through a portion of two streets of the village of Tompkinsville. This ordinance, it was understood, Dr. WALKER, the Assistant Physician of the Hospital, would totally disregard, for he had no other place in which to bury the dead. Dr. MUNDY, the Health Officer of the town, yesterday personally served the following notice upon the Quarantine physicians, while they were at the Lyceum befitting, to witness in the examination:

TOMPKINSVILLE, Sept. 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I hereby notify you that the Castleton Board of Health at a recent meeting held at the house of T. C. Evans, in this village, adopted an ordinance prohibiting the Quarantine authorities from burying the bodies of persons dead from yellow fever or other diseases, from the Quarantine grounds through the streets of Castleton, to the cemetery, heretofore used for burying the dead from that institution.

Yours, respectfully, E. C. MUNDY,
Health Officer of the Town of Castleton.

Dr. WALKER replied that the body of one man who had died of yellow fever lay within the grounds there. He must bury it last night, and should attempt to do so in the usual way. The probability is, therefore, that he made the attempt, but was prevented by the Castletonians. The Doctor stated that he should leave the corpse in the street if his employes were overpowered, where doubtless it would remain until the Staten Islanders permitted him peaceably to dispose of it, or else they would have to bury it themselves.

Since the Board has determined to remove the families from the infected district, (Rag-pickers-row,) great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining shelter for them. One family only was provided for, and that one, unfortunately, has been compelled to return to its old quarters in the Row. It seems that the infected folks were placed in a house, some distance from the Row. But the persons who occupied a portion of it, after hearing whence they came, evinced such opposition that the poor people were compelled to leave. Dr. MUNDY, by direction of the Board, will forthwith undertake the erection of temporary shanties in the woods, about three-fourths of a mile from the ferry, for the accommodation of the families of the infected district. Unless a great deal of energy is used, the object of their erection will be made of no effect by the frost.

No new cases of fever were reported in the village yesterday. The daughter of Mr. CARROLL, the livery-stable keeper, is said to be convalescing.

Officer SLOWEY, of the Detective Police, who had been reported sick of yellow fever, resumed duty yesterday. His sickness, which excited much alarm among the Police stationed at Quarantine, proved to be a slight attack of bilious fever.

The gallant Eighth Regiment are becoming daily more satisfied with their position. The raw easterly wind of yesterday did not affect their spirits in the least. Many of them are, and all of them act, like old campaigners, and consider camp-life not so bad after all. The mess-rooms and kitchen are nearly completed, and the men rejoiced yesterday in eating the first hot dinner since their encampment. The bill of fare showed soup, roast beef, lamb, mutton, all kinds of vegetables, and all cooked and served in good style. Mr. RAY, they call the prince of cooks. The officers unite in saying that not one case of insubordination has occurred since the Regiment has been on duty, although military rules are strictly enforced. Not a case of drunkenness has occurred either, and the men perform their duties with an alacrity almost surprising. The chief amusement of those off duty consists in cricketing, which the cool weather yesterday made very genial.

The comfort of the men will be much enhanced, too, by the substitution of the Sibley tent, in place of those now in use. This tent is a conical one, with provision made for having a fire within. They are much larger than the square tent and shed the rain better. Six were erected last evening, and the remainder will be set up to-day. Tents were yesterday put up for the servants; the regimental barber shop was opened, and convenience in all respects is nearly secured.

The usual evening parade came off at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and attracted a number of spectators. The line was formed by Acting Adjutant IRVIN, formerly of the Mexican Volunteers. Gen. HALL and several military gentlemen from Westchester County, reviewed the line, and were well pleased with the appearance of the men.

EX-Alderman WM. WILSON, of the First Ward, is one of the privates in Company E. He was on duty when our reporter visited the camp. His commanding officer speaks highly of his soldier-like qualities. He is always ready to volunteer to relieve others, and on Monday night acted as sentinel for nine hours in succession.

## The Case of John C. Thompson.

Proceedings against the Staten Island rebels were yesterday actively commenced. The proceedings were instituted on Tuesday afternoon, when the following

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. BISSELL

was filed with Judge METCALFE, the County Judge, by Mr. District-Attorney DISOSWAY:

*Richmond County, ss.—Daniel H. Bissell*, being duly sworn and examined, says that he is the Physician-in-Chief at the Marine Hospital in Tompkinsville, in said county, and was present within the inclosures of the Hospital grounds on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September, 1858; that on the night of the said 1st of September the buildings and Hospitals belonging to the people of the State of New-York, or to the Commissioners of Emigration, situated within said inclosure, except the buildings known as the Women's Hospital and other small buildings, comprising all the buildings and erections owned by the people of the State of New-York, or the Commissioners of Emigration within said inclosure, were wilfully and maliciously and feloniously set fire to and burned, and deponent hath just cause to suspect, and doth suspect, that Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson did wilfully and maliciously and feloniously set fire to and burn the said buildings. Wherefore deponent prays that warrants may be issued, and said offenders arrested and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to and examined this 14th day of September, 1858, before me. H. B. METCALFE,
County Judge of Richmond County.

Judge METCALFE issued warrants for the accused, and gave them to Constable GILES to serve, directing him to have his prisoners before the Judge at Stapleton, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE EXAMINATION.

At the appointed hour, Judge METCALFE, Mr. DISOSWAY, Mr. N. C. CLARK, who is associated with him in the prosecution, and several spectators were present, but neither the prisoners nor Mr. TREMAIN, the State Attorney-General, who was expected to take part in the examination, had arrived.

Shortly afterwards Constable GILES entered, and reported that RAY TOMPKINS went to Syracuse on Tuesday morning, being a delegate to the Democratic State Convention that met there. JOHN C. THOMPSON was on the island, and would soon be present.

The constable was then directed to serve subpœnas on Drs. BISSELL and WALKER, THOMAS CARROLL, THOMAS DALE, MICHAEL MCCABE, and JAMES O'ROURKE, directing them to be present, as witnesses, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON soon after came in, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. WM. H. ARTHUR. Mr. PECKHAM, of Albany, advisory counsel or deputy of the Attorney-General, arrived about the same time.

Mr. CLARK said they were ready to proceed with the examination.

Mr. ARTHUR (for prisoners) said, as soon as he was informed of this contemplated action on the part of the State authorities, he sent word to Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, requesting him to surrender himself, and also telegraphed to RAY TOMPKINS, at Syracuse, to return immediately and surrender himself. Although the parties accused had strenuously resisted, and would continue to resist examination in courts which they believed had not competent jurisdiction, they were willing to submit to a most thorough and rigid examination before this Court. RAY TOMPKINS had been considered by the Press the head and front of this offending, and as he could not be here to-day and would certainly be present to-morrow, he moved a postponement until to-morrow morning.

Mr. PECKHAM (for the people) had respect for the Press, but saw no reason for selecting the man the papers had pointed out as the leader. He understood there was no denial as to the fact of participating in the burning, and saw no reason for postponement.

Judge METCALFE said he saw no reason either.

Mr. ARTHUR desired especially to have Mr. TOMPKINS present, as an earnest of their good faith.

Mr. PECKHAM did not wish to deprive Mr. TOMPKINS of any honors or martyrdom, and thought they would all come along in good time.

Judge METCALFE said the examination might proceed.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BISSELL.

*Daniel H. Bissell*, sworn, (examined by Mr. Peckham)—I am physician of the Marine Hospital, and Superintendent of the same; on the night of Sept. 1, somewhere near 10 o'clock, I was aroused from bed by the ringing of our bell for fire; partially dressed myself, and found the small-pox hospital, the Quarantine, and the cook-house in flames; heard a concourse of people assembled; the watch had been battered down, and the crowd was on the grounds when I got there; I met the watchman, John C. Thompson, there, foreman of the men cutting logs; I urged them to stay back, saying we could protect ourselves, but they said they were drunken, and it was their duty to disperse us; that they must put the fire out.

Mr. ARTHUR here stated, in answer to a suggestion

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMPETENT young women: the one to assist in the washing; the other to do chamberwork, sewing, &c. The above are well recommended, and have lived together for years. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., 2d floor front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one as chambermaid, seamstress, and to assist in dressing hair; the other to do housework in a small family. Both can be well recommended. Address or call at No. 29 East 22d-st., 2d floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook; is a first-rate cook: she can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and attention; also for her last employer as to honesty, ability, &c. Call at J. J. Morris' grocery, 1st-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN INvalid, by a steady, middle-aged woman, who for the last three years has given that attention to the satisfaction of those she served. Best city references. Address M. L., Box No. 111 Times Office, or No. 204 West 14th-st., where she can be respectfully applied to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HANDY WOMAN, A situation as cook in all its branches; understands washing and ironing, and can do plain dressmaking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., 2d floor front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women; the one as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and assist to wash and iron; the other as chamberwork and assist to wash and iron. Both have the best of City references; can be seen at No. 120 26th-st. southwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 71 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, if required; can come well recommended from her last place; can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 61 6th-av., in Hosack's Grocery.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUations; one as chambermaid, waitress, and do fine washing; the other as child's nurse or seamstress. Call at No. 20 Carmine-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take a very good city reference; would go in the country or travel with a family. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 1,015 Third-av., corner 62d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY A respectable girl; can do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; or as chambermaid in a small family. Call at No. 207 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper, with the best of City references, in the washing of a few gentlemen or families to take to her own house. Apply at No. 110 East 16th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN DRESSmaker wishes to go out working by the day; she understands her business in all its branches, and speaks English. Best City references given. Call at No. 178 East 7th-st., opposite Tompkins Park.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women; one as cook, and can do nurse and seamstress; the other, by a Scotch young woman as nurse, or to do housework. Either can fly one to do housework. Apply at No. 1 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good City reference, as do general housework in private families. Apply in basement No. 142 Sackett-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; and good City reference; apply at No. 146 West 17th-st., and be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do housework; fine washing and ironing, if desired; is a competent family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 East 30th-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call for two days at No. 11 Woodhull-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and sewing; or the care of City children; has lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 160 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of references. Call at No. 204 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 249 9th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply in the grocery store corner of Myrtle-av. and Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., room 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook. Can present good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress alone. Call at No. 124 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing; or as chambermaid in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY A respectable girl; can do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 37 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse; can take full charge of a child from birth; is a good needlewoman, and will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper, with the best of City references, in the washing of a few gentlemen or families to take to her own house. Apply at No. 110 East 16th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good City reference, as do general housework in private families. Apply in basement No. 142 Sackett-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; and good City reference; apply at No. 146 West 17th-st., and be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do housework; fine washing and ironing, if desired; is a competent family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 East 30th-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call for two days at No. 11 Woodhull-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and sewing; or the care of City children; has lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 160 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of references. Call at No. 204 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 249 9th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply in the grocery store corner of Myrtle-av. and Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., room 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook. Can present good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress alone. Call at No. 124 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing, if required; can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook, in all its branches; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or to do chamberwork and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Will take the whole charge of a family, or take care of children. Call at No. 29 Mercer-st., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY-WORKING, FAITHFUL young Protestant girl, a situation; is a very good plain cook, washer and ironer; and would make herself generally useful. Also, a place, respectable young girl as housework or for light work. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; wonder to nurse and seamstress, or would do housework and washing; has the best of City references; also, a first-rate cook; one who understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 9 West 20th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; has no objection to go out of the city. Apply at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and waiter and seamstress; the other as housework, waiter and seamstress; both City references can be given; call, or address, No. 7 Cherry-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston-st. and Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation, as cook, in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, if required; can be highly recommended. Address or call at No. 206 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country with a small family; can be seen at No. 146 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, if required; can come well recommended from her last place; can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 61 6th-av., in Hosack's Grocery.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUations; one as chambermaid, waitress, and do fine washing; the other as child's nurse or seamstress. Call at No. 20 Carmine-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take a very good city reference; would go in the country or travel with a family. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 1,015 Third-av., corner 62d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY A respectable girl; can do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; or as chambermaid in a small family. Call at No. 207 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, a situation in a respectable family; is a good dressmaker; can do all sorts of fine and family sewing; will be found agreeable and obliging. Call at No. 29 Mercer-st., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Governess wishes a situation as nursery governess or will go to the East Indies with a family; is competent to teach the English branches, French, Music, &c. Address Miss M. C., No. 61 Pitt-st., for two days.

REMOVED.—DR. MORAIN HAS REMOVED TO No. 16 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARRIDGE BY A young man, who can drive and attend to the horses; is a good driver, and can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; is quick and correct at figures, and can make himself generally useful. Can be seen or addressed at No. 41 Vesey-st. J. K.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has been fourteen years in this country, and has the best of references. Apply for 3 days at C. at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 66 Wilis-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, BY a respectable man, who understands farming and gardening, and would have no objection to take care of horses. Address, for three days, O. P., Box No. 136, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man. A Scotchman; understands his business. Can give good references. Apply at, or address A. G., Smith's seed store, No. 66 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young, respectable man, who understands managing horses and carriages. Address, for two days, A. B., Times Office, Box No. 136.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, Times Office. The best of references given.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation, as clerk, assistant book-keeper or jobbing jeweler, by an experienced young man, with best of City references. Address H. RUDD one week, Box No. 160, Times Office.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CLERK AS ASSISTANT IN A Medicine-store, to keep accounts, attend sales, &c. A good gentman and correspondent, unexceptionable habits and references will be required. Only Americans need apply. Address B. & P., Box No. 4,504, New York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand, and is practically acquainted with book-keeping, wishes a situation in a dry goods or grocery house. City references given as to integrity and industry. Address Box No. 5,364, Post-Office.

WANTED—A NURSE—ONE THAT IS COMPEtent to take charge of two young children, one four and the other two years old, to do some sewing for them. Inquire at No. 19 London terrace, 23d-st., with recommendations.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, an active, intelligent lad, about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents in Brooklyn, or down town. Salary for first year $50. Inquire of WM. R. KINSLEY, No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO GO TO A SOUTHERN CITY, AN active man, either American or German, to act as porter in a grocery and liquor-house; must be acquainted with the business. Address A. N. V., Box No. 110 Times Office, with references in full.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—a Protestant middle-aged woman of experience, and who is perfectly competent to fill the place, where there are two young children. Apply at No. 187 Lexington-av. between 30th and 31st sts., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO NICE, INTELLIGENT PROTESTant girls; one to take care of two boys, the youngest about two years old; the other for waitress and chambermaid. Desirable situations. Apply in Carroll-st., third door East of Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two good girls, one as good plain cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and nurse. None will suit without good references. Apply at No. 39 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A BLANK BOOK FORWARDER, ONE who has finishes preferred. Apply to-day between 10 and 12 o'clock, to KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 193 and 195 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, who has been accustomed to the business, and who would be willing to assist in the chamberwork. City reference required. Apply at No. 23 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A VERY young infant. The best references required as to character, health, and entire fitness for the place. Apply at No. 215 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Protestant woman to take charge of several children. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 416 4th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN LAPIDARY, Apply to C. J. & W. MASON, No. 172 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A RAPID AND HANDSOME PENman, to assist in the correspondence of a jobbing house. Address Box No. 3,490 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the retail department. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

### MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A VOICE OF superior quality and tone, and whose engagement has expired, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church as soprano singer; she is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. She would also be willing to instruct a few pupils in music and singing at their residence, or her own. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss B., No. 243 West 43d-st.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 Times Office.

### INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SERVANTS—Some English and other Protestant chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses and cooks, some colored first-class servants, together with a general assortment of servants for various situations may be had at the Employment Society Rooms, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 6th-st. between 3d and 4th avs. German and French spoken in the establishment. A lady in attendance.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES, China and silver plated ware, From Auction.
White and gold tea sets, 44 pieces ..... $6 25
Toilet sets, 6 pieces ..... 1 00
Silver plated tea spoons, per dozen ..... 1 50
Gas fixtures very cheap, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 20th-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS, Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by CHARLES WHITLOCK, No. 166 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. F. FIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, here; also Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

LADIES, TRY A BOTTLE OF THE ROSALIETA.—For cleaning kid gloves. With this preparation gloves can be cleaned in a few moments, and worn immediately. It costs less than one cent a pair, and is free from unpleasant odor. Price 25 cents. For sale wholesale and retail No. 737 Broadway. C. D. MARWEDEL, Agent.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, about seventy-five (75) horse-power, the whole in running order, complete, now being removed from factory in New-Brunswick to give place for larger. The engine is six years old, built by the Matsawan Company; will be sold at a great bargain if removed as taken down. Apply at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., to HORACE H. DAY.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PAtent chilled iron, burglar and fire proof safes, will be sold cheap. Apply to SMITH, HOGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st., Corner of Beaver-st.

HEATER FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE OF Stewart's largest size heaters, as good as new, with registers, conducting pipe, smoke pipe, &c., all complete. Apply at the piano warerooms, No. 484 Broome-st., 1st floor, near Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 29 ——

MR. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed under the direction of competent Professors. Young ladies who desire to pursue French and German literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 348 Broadway.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' CLASSICAL, Mathematical, French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen, No. 18 West 18th-st., will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 8. In this institution every effort is put forward to the Principal that takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the time being reserved in the school room. No invisus parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine to favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Henry Gentle, Griffith Thomas, Edward S. Clarke, John Caswell, William J. Leffingwell; also to Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird and Dr. John McLean, President of Princeton College, N. J. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs. CROWEN, STANWOOD & CO., and CASTER.

THE PERRINE FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Opened Sept. 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 16 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. E. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Boarding boys for Scientific and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the natural faculties. The location is noted on account of its healthiness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and soothing water, render the institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 672 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 9 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 9 to 10, $80; English, $90; classical, from $110 to $150. No extra charges. Each pupil has a separate desk. The French language taught in all upon departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a Professor of Gymnastics. Circulars at No. 126 2d-av., at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Twenty boys, No. 51 West 26th-st., the Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS, LL. D., Principal. Next term commences Sept. 15, 1858. Young gentlemen will be constantly under Dr. Morris' care at study and exercise.
Boarding scholars, per Academic year ..... $250
Day scholars, per term ..... 20
Day scholars, per term, for juniors ..... 10

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Fall 12th Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th Sept. Pupils may enter at any portion of the term and pay in proportion. Address the Principal, who will call, if desired, or application may be made to A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 161 Broadway, or No. 436 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
RUFUS LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms $235 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., of $360, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS,' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 21 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st. This Institute comprises three departments —Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The above Principals are assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers. Reopened Sept. 15.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 626 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, or at the store of Young & Co., No. 636 Broadway, and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Fayette-av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give a thorough education to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 860 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 23d-st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GERETHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 620 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 696 Broadway, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett.) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. WILHELM SCHMEISSER having returned from Europe, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to give lessons. Address care of C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $226 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTing classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 52 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 24 West 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 20th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred under pleasant home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 383 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

A CARD.—M. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTANT'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 270 5th-av., corner 31st-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 80 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWing and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 178 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 237 4th-st., (between No. 114 Madison-av. and No. 1 Lexington-av.) will open its session on Monday, Sept. 13. The Institution are and most of its Professors will occupy the same rooms and fill the same chairs as heretofore. The following among the one hundred and fifty who PRESENT patrons:

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| Rev. Cleary Yelis, | Joel B. Post, Esq. |
| Rev. Chas Fletcher, | Mr. John H. Abeel, |
| Hon. W. Hoffman, | Mr. R. L. Haughwout, |
| Hon. Henry F. Davies, | Mr. Louis B. Harcourt, |
| Hon. Wm. Tucker, | Mr. Fred. L. Talcott, |
| Joseph Wooster, M. D., | Mr. Thos. J. Townsend, |
| O. Forester, M. D., | Mr. Jerry Cowles, |
| N. Gunn, M. D., | &c. &c. |

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
JAMES FANNING, A. M.,

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 16th term on the 15th September. Circulars may be obtained at IVIS'N & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 16 Bowery; and at the Institute.
The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. FIELD, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KEMP, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having received requests by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, and to the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars, she will decide to reopening on Monday, Sept. 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to co-operate as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute for Boys, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 16th of September.
Mr. DE COURCELLE having taught rhetoric quinquennially for some time in a college in Paris, offers to give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen at his house or at their own residences. Mr. DE COURCELLE is already well known in society, and has received most flattering praises for his method of teaching. The best references can be offered.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home, for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and Mrs. RICHARDS, Graduates of Princeton, New Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE M. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
Reference—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 61 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Benson & Son, No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of H. M. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who are to be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Baddeld's French Institute,) Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its aim is to take out a boy, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 121 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES B. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in drawing, pastel, and oil-painting, with new facilities. For circulars, call at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or at Prof. B. SOUTHWICK'S, No. 762 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County,

# New-York Tribune, Thursday, September 16, 1858.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

## Commercial Affairs

Washington, Sept. 15—P. M.

In Money offers we hear 10-day of tribute-tion on Treasury loan as cheap as 3 ₱ cent. on very choice collateral, and as high as 4½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum on fair security. Mercantile bills are at 60 days to 6 months. There was nothing done in Exchange after the closing of the *Africa's* mail. The Bullion remitted by this steamer was $660,442. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $151,734, disbursed $207,745, and held at the close $13,571,927. The receipts include $81,000 from Custom Duties. The following is the summary of the official Banking movement of the leading four cities of the country, according to the last weekly reports:

The advantage at the Stock Exchange continued in favor of the *Bear* account, and prices looked quite blue until the closest the afternoon session, of the Brokers, when the disposition to buy at the decline predominated, and the general market closed steady, with a firm feeling shown in many quarters. The transactions were limited, additional concessions from Thursday's ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 1 on Erie, ½ on Reading, 1@1½ on Rock Island and 1@1½ ₱ cent. on most the other Western share. At the close there was a demand for New-York Central at 72¾, Reading 44@44¾, Rock Island 89@91, Erie 17¾, Galena 81@83, and Michigan Southern 73@74 ₱ cent. The transactions in Panama and Pacific Mail were inconsiderable at yesterday's prices. In Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks the only sale was $5,000 Missouri 6s, at 70¾, and $5,000 Tennessee 6s at 70¾. In Canton Co. there was $1,000 sold at 50¾ ₱ cent. The following is the closing quotations:

## Obituary.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB, NEWARK, DEL.

The return match between these Clubs was commenced yesterday, at Hoboken. The Newark Club went first to the wicket and remained in until stumps were drawn. Newark went in for their second innings, and were wiped out for only 28 runs, having St. George to make 39 to tie, and 40 runs to win. The result will be learned this evening. The following is the score:


Advertisements